FUTURE OF THE DEMOCRACY

THE FINANCIAL ISSUES.

gressmen elect upon the meaning and effect of the political revolution evidenced in this week's elections will be found of interest to all citizens They carry out in the main the views in the interviews with bers elect since the great battle of ballots, and show that the alarm sounded to the nation through the HERALD during the two years past of the danger that an occasion might arise when our beloved Republic would drift into an empire through the supineness of the people and the ambition of a self-willed chieftain, has largely influenced the popular verdict which points to a com-plete and radical change in the complexion of our ederal administration as rapidly as it can be done by constituted authority. They also fairly inlicate the dominant tone of sentiment in the leaders of the successful party on many topics, which will enter largely into the work of the next

FERNANDO WOOD.

This gentleman, nominated in democratic caucus some time since for Speaker of the House of Representatives, and now again spoken of for that eminent position in the next House, was visited yesterday by a Herald reporter. The distinguished democrat, who for many years held found at his office in Nassau street. The snow white hair and mustache, strongly marked features, tall, dignified presence and intellectual eyes, point out Mr. Wood as one of the remarken of the day. After the fatigues of a hard canvass he looks the personification of health and vigor. Years do not seem to tell upon him.

The reporter entered immediately upon the business of his visit, asking Mr. Wood's views relative to the recent political revolution, public affairs generally and prospects for the future.

Mr. Wood remarked that the result of the elections just held proved that the American people had resolved upon a change of administration There was a general discontent. The republican party had been thoroughly tried and had shown its incapacity or unwillingness to restore national tranquility, unity and prosperity. He did not look upon those victories as mere partisan vicnor should they be so considered by democrats. While it was true that the democratic party would succeed to power in consequence, in the national government, yet it should not be forgotten that the proper unification of past political ositions nad largely contributed to the result. The democrats, therefore, should use their power so conduct their movements as to secure permanently the large accession of strength just obtained. The failure of the republican party was very much owing to the current of an opposition and comprehension of the greatness and necessities of the country. Instead of mangurating and executing a broad policy for the restoration of the national industries and the development of our executing a broad policy for the restoration of the national industries and the development of our great resources, the republican party nad thought of nothing but to strengthen its partisan power. Its Southern policy was conceived in this spirit; its financial policy, so generally ruinous, was established for no other purpose; its statesmansip did not rise higher than this plane, lailing far short of that comprehensive and patriotic standard which marked the course of those who preceded it in the government. It will be the aim of the democratic party to do everything to remedy those defects by giving permanency and conservatism to every interest, to restore trade and commerce, to reduce taxation, to repeal laws hostile to the growth of our institutions, like the gag law and others; to give the people of the South and every other section an opportunity to govern themselves without military interierence and to promote the general welfare of the whole people. There could be no doubt that we were now about to enter upon a new era in our national history, which would be more brilliant and beneficent than any that had preceded it.

Mr. Wood continued thus to expatiate eloquently upon the leading public questions of the hour. He called attention to the lact that several months ago in one of his speeches he precisely prophesied

| Branch of Service. | 1868. | 1873. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. |
 Judiciary
 723,378

 Sub-Treasury
 269,113

 Miscellaneous
 53,009,867
 492,661 73,328,110

BENJAMIN A. WILLIS.

Colonel Benjamin A. Willis, the democratic and aberal republican representative in the next Congress from the Eleventh district of this city, was also interviewed vesterday. This gentleman is a He was elected by a majority of 3,226 and ran 1,500 shead of his ticket. His district is considered the wealthiest and most respectable in the country. Colonel Willis was a radical republican until 1872, when, becoming disgusted with the administration, he joined the liberal forces, and is secretary of their State Committee. The gentleman was questioned by the HERALD reporter as to his opinions of the canand of the causes of the republican overthrow. He believed that the people felt a disgust for the government, growing out of the continued exercise of war powers which should have been long since abandoned; retention of corrupt men in office after their villanies had been exposed; absence of any financial policy—a continued snifting from infation to contraction, which caused want of induence, paralyzed trade and brought distress upon the country. These, remarked Mr. Willis, are among the many causes for the political revolution we have lately witnessed. Then the people opposed the crimes against Louisiana and other Southern States—the stamping out of State governments and the subjecting of the people to carpet-bag rule. The mode of taxation and collection was oppressive, inquisitorial and presupposed every man to be a scoundrel. We also had the horrors and abuses of the second term threatened with tenioid repetition in the administration of a third term.

Mr. Willis was questioned as to his opinions of the financial policy of the government. The Syracsse plutform reflected the gentleman's views fully on the financial question. He considered that the tariff should be simply for purposes of revenue. The moment it benefits a class it injures the masses. Special legislation is the bane of our politics, and should be lorever pronibited. The lobby could not thrive without provender. All interierence on the part of the national government with State elections he considered unconstitutional. The infamous statute known as the "Gag" have been long since abandoned; retention of

VICTORY AND DEFEAT.

| Name |

GENERAL ELIJAH WARD'S VIEWS.

have been selected to represent the Eighth district than General Elijah Ward. He brings to pear on the great questions of the day the liberal culture of a man of observation, whose sphere has large means, he has travelled nearly all over the globe, and has studied the varied systems of government in order to improve the legislation of the United States. He was the choice of the Tammany

Ottendorier organization. In an interview with a HERALD representative General Elijah Ward made the following state-

ments in answer to questions:-'I did not seek the nomination for the office to which I have been elected. The office sought me. I was at my country seat at Roslyn, L. I., when I received the intelligence that I was selected by Committee of Conference as their district candidate. On the 26th of October-only one week from election day-I was formally nominated. 1 made but one speech at a ratification meeting, and that was at Jefferson Market. My trien is sustained me nobly. As to the causes which have led to this mighty political revolution, smong the most grave I must mention

THE OCRE OF THE THIRD TERM

"The people always regarded the precedents set by the fathers of the Republic as conclusive on this subject. The bounds once overleaned of two terms, why not lour, five, six terms-even a lifetime? I think the country prefers a President for one term, so that he cannot intrigue with patronage for a long lease of his high office, but give his time exclusively to public duties. The HERALD'S suggestion of the great question undoubtedly operated on the mind of the President, so that he came to believe that the exercise of the military power in the South would present a cause to the country for his continuance in office. The recent elections have, however,

AIMED A DEATH BLOW at such ambition, if it was ever entertained. Another cause of the late victories lies, I think, in the financial burdens under which the people are staggering. It is the history of all panics, that in elections succeeding them the government administration is changed by the people, and certainly the republican party have done nothing to lessen the evils of an irredeemable paper currency.

Then, perhaps, the most vital subject of all which has been uppermost in the people's minds has been the deplorable

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

"The vote just recorded is intended to ameliorate, if possible, the evils resulting from bad laws and worse administration of them in the Southern States. Suppose for a moment the people of New York were ruled by minorities, supported and sustained by the mintary power of the government, and they were taxed two or three times a year, while all their manufacturing and agricultural industries were prostrated, what would be the result? The vote last Tuesday shows the sentiment of the country that the Southern policy of the government is impracticable and repugnant to the people, and cannot be maintained without a standing army, which would make

"When majorities are again permitted to rule, peace will be restored throughout the South, and a iraternal feeling manifested toward the colored people. All these questions are as living issues to-day as when I served in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-sighth Congresses. I was a war democrat, and in all speeches delivered in the House of Representatives I lavored every measure for a vigorous prosecution of the war and a restoration of the Union, bur after the rebellion was ended I thought the Southern—tees should come back, without reconstruction, and with only such disabilities as the war entailed upon them. In 1863 I opposed the Legal Tender act as I believed it would raise prices (which it did), and full the public mind into false security. I declared that "asting prosperty could not be secured to a nation which adhered to such a currency." I have always been in favor of a proper tariff and believe that It could be so arranged as to realize very large amounts out of objects of luxury, to relieve the people from increased prices of the absolute necessaries of life. I have always urged

COMMERCIAL RECIPROCAL TREATIES

as the best means of increasing our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial prosperity. Something lik

General Ward furthermore said sites to two premature to forecast the next Congress, both as to the Speaker, committees, &c. He said there were so many men, questions and there were so many men, questions and said there within a year that it would be a said the said to arise within a year that it would be a said to a said the sai said there were so many men, questions and issues ikely to arise within a year that it would be unwise to anticipate them. It was probable a good many Southern statesmen would desire to be heard on the great questions now agitating the country, and we certainly could not be heedless to their voices. As to the arrangement of the committees of the next Congress and the selection of Speaker, it would manifestly be unwise to talk; he preferred to await the development of the sentiment of the country before committing himself to any set of men or measures, except those which had already attained a national significance. There was one thought, however, which, above all others, he desired to impress upon the party—that of broad, liberal statesmanship as opposed to the narrow instincts of party. If a comprehensive view be taken of the whole country, and legislation moulded to meet its legitimate wants, the democratic party would go into power (and remain in power) as the exponent of the needle of the whole country without respect to section or party affiliations.

OTHER OPINIONS

Republican and Democratic Sentiment on the Political Present and Future-Varied Views on Repudiation, Inflation, the Southern Debt, Carpet-Bagism and the Third Term.

Your correspondent to-day continued seeking the opinions of prominent democrats and republicans on the results of the recent elections. The feeling here seems to be the same as vesterday. tented than ever, and feel that the smile of fortune has once again beamed upon them. But thefollowing expressions on the part of the leaders on both sides will perhaps best convey the full sig-

THE HON, DENNIS BOWEN was visited. The following interview occurred:-REPORTER-Mr. Bowen, will you be kind enough to give the HERALD your views of the recent vic-

Mr. ROWEN-My views are not worth anything politically. (Smiling). There are enough statesmen here in Buttalo, who make that a business, to whom you should apply.

REPORTER-Perhaps so; yet I have received instructions to obtain the opinion of men of both parties, and as you represent a considerable portion of the victorious side of the house in the recent condict. I would like to get your views of the situation. What is your opinion in regard to the recent election?

more, and I think a majority of their leaders fully realize this fact. REPORTER -Now that the democrats hold sway

how will they settle the repudiation question?

Mr. Bowen—Settle it as they should. I believe that any attempt by any party to repudiate will politically damn such party forever. Moreover, I don't believe that there can be any considerable proportion of the democratic party found that would propose any such thing. On the contrary, I am constrained to believe that the party intend to pay every shilling, and do it with gold, too. REPORTER-What is your opinion of the probable

action of the Western States in regard to this question?

Mr. Bowen (indignantly) -Two States don't represent the democracy of this country, and if they ever get into a convention and propose any such infamous measure as repudiation they'll find themselves in a miserable minority. The people

have confidence in the democratic party, and our

The HERALD reporter took leave of Mr. Bowen and proceeded to Central Wharf, where he dropped into the office of

HENRY A. RICHMOND, son of the well known late Dean Richmond, who at one time figured so conspicuously in the politi-cal affairs of this State. After requesting the reobject of the visit, and, upon being informed thereof, expressed his willingness to teil the HERALD readers what he knew concerning the matter.

me your views in relation to the probable result of the late elections ?

Mr. RICHMOND-To what do you refer, to the cause which produced the results or to the future

REPORTER-I would like to know to what you attribute such an overwhelming democratic majority throughout the land?

Mr. RICHMOND-1 should attribute it to genera causes. There can be no doubt that the present depressed financial condition of the country told heavily against the republican party this year, as, heavily against the republican party this year, as, in fact, "nard times" always tells against the party in power. Secondly, I believe the people have lost confidence in the republican party. As long as the party had a positive issue they held their own, but since 1572 they have not only had no positive issue, but they placed themselves in a positive issue, but they placed themselves in a positive issue, but they placed themselves in a position where they allowed us to make issues against them. Take for instance the action of Congress in regard to finances. They simply did nothing, which was worse for the business interests of the country than had they adopted the most radical measure. With the administration and both branches of Congress they beld the financial situation in abeyance so that the business men of this country were airaid to move. Another reason, and one which many republicans concede to be a correct one, was THE THIRD TERM QUESTION.

There can be no doubt, also, that the terrible misgovernment in Louistana and other Southern States, supported by Grant, contributed a great deal to reconcile the people to the change. I think undoubtedly the strong position taken by the New York Herald against the "third term" aspirations of General Grant, while it did not positively alarm people, created a leeling of measiness which tended in no slight degree toward producing the democratic victories.

REPORTER—What will be the results of these democratic victories?

Mr. RICHMOND—That depends very much on how in fact, "nard times" always tells against the

REPORTER—What will be the results of these democratic victories?

Mr. RICHMOND—That depends very much on how the democratic party use the victory. I am not one of those who beheve that the recent victories are simply an indorsement of the democratic party; on the contrary, I taink it shows a disgust on the part of the people with the republican administration, and that they are willing to give the democratic party a chance to see what it will do for the relief of the country. If the advice of such men as Paine, of Ohio; Kerr, of Indians; Cox and Hewitt, of New York, and other men, whose judgment is known to be good, is followed by the party, not alone in financial, but in a general legislation for the country, I predict the happiest results.

REPORTER-What do you think about repudia

suits.

REPORTER—What do you think about repudiation, Mr. Richmond?

Mr. Richmond—Utter bosh. No party could stand twenty-four hours on such an issue, and I do not believe that such a resolution will be even offered by a democratic Congressman.

REPORTER—The assumption of the Southern debt by the democratic party has been used for the purpose of making political capital by the republican party. Now what do you tuink of it?

Mr. RICHMOND—It is as absurd as repudiation, and the South do not desire it. Their bonds were taken abroad, payable when the Southern Confederacy succeeded—not before. We all know the result. I have never yot met a Southern man but who, when the subject of paying the Southern debt was introduced, scoated the idea and wondered that there were people silly enough to believe that the poverty-stricken South would vote to double the national intentedness, a portion of which they would have to bear for the purpose of enriching a tew London stockholders, who bought up the bonds for a lew cents on the dollar. You can thus see that the question on the very face of it is absurd.

can thus see that the question on the very face of its absurd.

REPORTER—What bearing will the democratic victories have upon the subject of infation?

Mr. RICHMOND—None. I do not think there will be any infation of anything. I think the anti-infationists have gained in this last election, if not in numbers certainly in point of soliity.

REPORTER—Well, then, to sum it all up, I suppose you think that everything depends upon the action of the democratic party for the next six months as to whether or not they shall have complete bower.

Mr. RICHMOND—Not, perhaps, everything, but if the democratic Congress manage judiciously, as I have before stated, there is nothing in my judgment to prevent the assumption of full power in the United States.

Leaving Mr. Richmond, the office of Judge Haight

was sought, and after stating the object of his mission the reporter proceeded to business.

Reforere—Judge, what do you think of the recent democratic victory? Was it caused by the third term question?

Judge Haight—I think not; nor do I believe it was caused by any dissatisfaction with any legislation of Congress. The salary grab law doubtless caused the republican party great injury throughout the States, but its prompt repeal by the present Congress satisfied the people in that respect. REPORTER-What, then, in your opinion, caused

the sweeping change?

Judge Haight—Well, the hard times and the depression of business throughout the States. Thousands of men being out of employment, you know, the republican party was held responsible, and hence the success of its political opponents on

Tuesday last.

REPORTER—Then what caused this depression and stagnation of business if the republican party is blameless?

Judge Haight—It is one of the results of the panic of last year. The lack of confidence in business men which is always created thereby and the effort of Congress and the administration to contract the surrounce and bring about the resumption. effort of Congress and the administration to contract the currency and bring about the resumption of specie payments are, I think, the main reasons. A uniform currency is, doubtless, necessary to the welfare of the government. In view of the extensive business which has been generally done throughout the country in building railroads, manufactories and even cities, and mostly on borrowed capital, at a time, too, when our currency was depreciated, the attempt to return to a specie basis upon the heels of the panic became unpopular with all who were operating and working on borrowed capital and made them dissatisfied with the administration. The stopping of railroad building and manufacturing have thrown the laboring men out of employment, consequently making them dissatisfied also. Hence the result on Tuesday. The lack of confidence and the want of standard may be, on the whole, the true cause.

REPORTER-Are there no other reasons for this

cause.

REPORTER—Are there no other reasons for this terrible deleat of the republican party?

Judge Haight—Yes; there are local dissensions among the leaders of the party, which have, doubtless, had their effect and produced lukewarmness among the masses. But the lesson of Tuesday will doubtless have a tendency to settle and harmonize this; so that a year hence republicans may be expected to stand by republicans, and victory will again be theirs.

The interview was here cut short by an interruption of lawyers and a law messenger, and the Herald representative went away in search of other prominent men. He called on a gentleman whose judgment is regarded as sound upon subjects of a political nature, and whose modesty and retiring disposition are alike noted. Upon condition that his name be not used he consented to what he termed the "trying ordeat" of an interview. It will be seen that this gentleman takes

A DIFFERENT VIEW

from the rest, and touches upon points which they, in their haste, have entirely overlooked.

REPORTER—What is your opinion as to the result of the Tuesday elections generally and locally?

Answer—Locally and generally very important. No such uprising of the people politically has ever occurred in American history without an apparent stimulant other than the determination to effect a change in the course of the federal administration. Throughout the country the people deposited their bahots to secure this end irrespective of party lines and in opposition to the most desperate efforts of the vast array of federal retainers and the liberal—even lavish—use of money to secure an indorsement which would dictate the ate efforts of the vast array of federal retainers and the liberal—even lavish—use of money to secure an indorsement which would dictate the policy of the government for the next two years, and if in that time the financial troubles had ceased and business had again been restored to something like its abnormal condition, it would be accepted by the republican party as the groundwork for the Presidential campaign. Mr. Blaine's utterances in the several States were drawn out by his irlends for this very purpose, and the result settles his chances as a candidate as effectually as though he were physically entombed. Grant may, if he has the ambition charged to him of a third term, fall in with the popular tide; but in doing so he will meet the united

the ambition charged to him of a third term, inin with the popular tide; but in doing so he will meet the united inostilling of the representatives of his party from the Eastern and Middle States, with a majority from the other sections, and be obliged to look to the opposition for support during the remainder of his present term, and this will certainly end in the frustration of his amoltions ideas. Our democratic press and politicians generally, it believe, appreciate the full meaning of the vote of Tucsday, although self-interest and the feeling of pique at being compelled to change gound on the mancial question will prevent them from acknowledging it for some time, if, indeed, many of them ever will do so. Hence we have Southern outrages, official peculation, nepotism, third term southment, and other reasons pushed into prominence as the reasons for this revulsion, which they neither anticipated nor wished. But they can't hide from their readers that the preliminary viotories in onto and Indian on the innancial question, which they vainly hoped might be counteracted in lilinois and Wisconsin, formed the keynote to the movement throughout the whole country and, if they fail to accept it, they must go down under the force of a feeling which will not be denied and which insists that the financial reform shall be immediate and extreme.

ing so far to Western sentiment as to select its next Presidential candidate from that section, is still so thoroughly under the control of the national banking interest that it will be compelled to make the campaign on that issue, and the opposition on

THE PLATFORM OF GREENBACK CURRENBACK CURRENG Will sweep the country like an avalanche of which last Tuesday was but an initial warning. Locally the democrats made the worst possible selection in the nomination of Hon. Asher P. Nichols for Congress, and this nomination carried with it one, is not two, of the Assembly districts. A gentleman of unquestioned ability and tried rectitude, his flancial opinions were announced with candor, and his well known indexibility of purpose was accepted by the people as evidence that in Congress he would stand with their enemies, no matter what the force of opinion or argument brought, against the specie payment policy. Mr. Bass, on the other hand, has judicially refrained from discussing this question more than was absolutely necessary, and it was known that, although nominally of the same opinion as his opponent on this subject, he was of more flexible material, and, therefore, more likely to bend to the coming storms and respond to the demands of his constituents in this respect, should events snape themselves so as to permit them an opportunity for a fair expression on this subject, as they undoubtedly will.

Herty matters exposures of 'Ring' paving jobs, the 'gas' outrage and other municipal joboery, which, although of comparatively limited extent, considering the importance of the city, was yet sufficiently manifest, and a change in complexion of Council and administration was quietly determined upon and carried out. Reforn, in all public offices and adoption of reform measures in the interest of the taxpayers and producers and their protection against monopolies and rings is the general interpretation of this victory, and no lover of his country but miss twish the movement the protection against monopoles and rings is the gen-eral interpretation of this victory, and no lever of his country but must wish the movement the greatest success.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania's Democratic Majorities A Gain of Twelve Congressmen.The State Ticket Carried.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 6, 1874. The majorities from fity-nine counties in the State, and reported majorities from the remaining seven, elect Latta (democrat) for Lieutenant dovernor by 4,559 majority, which the official returns will increase to over 5,000. General McCaudless (democrat) will have about 9,000 majority for Secretary of Internal Affairs. Temple (democrat). candidate for Anditor General, is elected by nearly 4,000 majority.

The democrats will have a majority of about The democrats will have a majority of about twenty-six in the House, and the republicans six in the Senate. The most remarkable revolution was in Allegheny county, where the democrats carry the State ticket by over 600, electing twelve out of fourteen Assemblymen and two members of Congress. This county has not had a democrat in the Legislature for many years. Two years ago it gave a republican majority of nearly 10,000. Pennsylvania also shows the largest democratic Congressional gain of any State in the Union, electing seventeen members, making a gain of twelve. The general democratic majority on Congressmen is about 22,000.

VIRGINIA.

Celebration of the Democratic Triumphs at Richmond-The City Ablaze with Pageantry-Immense Popular Meeting. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6, 1874.

The grandest political demonstration ever witnessed in this city is now progressing, under the auspices of the combined conservative clubs of the city, in honor of the national political revolution, and especially the signal triumph of conservatism in Virginia. The populace is wild with excitement. In addition to a large procession cannons are being An immense gathering, numbering from 12,000 to 15,000 people, is in front of Ford's Hotel, where speeches are being made. General Bradley T. Johnson, the Hon. Gilbert C. Walker, Congress nan elect from this district; Hon. B. B. Douglass, Congressman elect from the Second district: A. S. McKay, State Senator elect from Richmond, and Mayor Kelley addressed the meeting, and were followed by a number of other prominent speak-

NORTH CAROLINA

Grand Democratic Celebration at Char lotte, North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, Nov. 6, 1874. The grandest demonstration ever known in this city is now progressing in honor of the democratic victories. Torchlight processions, illuminations and firing of cannon is the order of the night. Governor Vance is now speaking to "acres" of people in Independence square. The greatest

GEORGIA.

Republican Congressmen from the First and Second Florida Districts.

AUGUSTA, Fla., Nov. 6, 1874. News from Key West, Fla., says the Cubaus voted for the republican candidate, thus defeating Henderson (democrat) for Congress in the First elected over Finley (democrat) in the Second district.

The democrats have a majority of twenty in the

Legislature. Loyalty to the Constitution as It Is and istent Laws-Temperance in Triumph as in Adversity-Patriotic Speech of Senator Gordon.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6, 1874. Senator Gordon concluded a speech at the great jubilee to-day by an appeal for continued prudence and forbearance, which was the Christianity of all politics. He said:—"One boon I ask this hour of your deliverance, I ask you to commission me, in your name, to pledge upon the floor of the Senate your fidelity to the Union under the constitution; you acquiescence in laws passed in accordance with the constitution, good and bad, until lawfully repealed; your support of all rightful authority; your cordial friendship for every man and men of all sections, who will aid in restoring peace to the sections, justice to States, liberty to citizens, purity to all departments of the government and the constitution to its supremacy over Presi dents, Congress, parties and the people. (Loud cheers.) I thank you, my countrymen, for that response. You are as temperate in triumph as to none and are hostile only to thieves, usurpers

ALABAMA.

The Democratic Majority in Alabams 12,000-Latest Congressional Returns. MONTGOMERY, Nov. 6, 1874.

The democratic majority in the State is not less

than 12,000. The result in the First Congressional district is doubtful. If Haraison (colored), republican, has been scratched to any considerable extent he is beaten by Bromberg. In the Second district Williams, democrat, has a majority of 1,000 over Williams, democrat, has a majority of 1,000 over Rapier (colored), republican. In the Third district Bradford, democrat, beats Betts about 5,000. In the Fourth district Hayes, republican, has 6,000 majority. The race in the Fifth and sixth districts was between democrats. In the former Caldwell beats Sneffield. In the latter Hewitt beats Sloss, the present incumbent, by about 7,000 majority. The democratic majority on a joint ballot in the Legislature will be twenty-nine. Real estate is held twenty-live per cent higher than before the election.

LOUISIANA

Great Procession and Illumination in New Orleans To-night to Celebrate the Hour-A Political Thanksgiving Day NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6, 1874.

Active preparations are going on for a grand forchlight procession and illumination to-morrow night in honor of the democratic victories throughout the Union.

The Committee of Seventy have adopted the foliowing :-Resolved. That this committee invite the people of Louisiana to meet at their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 19th of November, to return thanks to the Almighty God for their deliverance from political bondage.

The Votes To Be Counted in Washington-Governor Kellogg's Health. NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 6, 1874. Governor Kellogg is better to-day, but is not out

The Republican sgain intimates that the votes

may be taken to Washington and canvassed there by the Returning Board that meets here on the lith of this month. Wells has not yet resigned his seat, and the board still has five radical men A despatch from New Iberia says :- "When the

hand in their box the Supervisor could not be found. When tendered him next morning he replied that, according to law, it was too late, and refused to receive it.

On Wednesday the Supervisor started for New Orleans, leaving the Hubertsville box behind, Without this box the republicans elect their entire parish ticket.

ILLINOIS.

Heavy Opposition Gains in the Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, NOV. 7, 1874. The Tribune this morning gives the complexion of the next Legislature as follows: -

Senate-Republicans, 25; democrats, 23; independent, 3. House-Republicans, 67; democrats, 64; inde-

pendent, 22. The Inter-Ocean says it seems likely that the opposition and independent reformers combined will have a majority of one in the Senate. Two of the districts from which no returns have been received are doubtful, and may have elected republicans, in which case the majority will be republican. Returns from two-thirds of the Legislative districts show a net loss to the republicans of eleven in the lower House; but it is probable that they will retain a majority in this branch and also a majority on joint ballot should a joint session at

any time become necessary.

Thus far it appears probable that Ridgeway, republican, is elected State Treasurer.

KANSAS.

Kansas Elects a Republican Governor by 12,000 Majority and a Treasurer by

Returns from sixty-two counties insure the election of Osborn (rep.) for Governor by over 12,000 majority. Tappen (rep.), for State Treasurer, will be nearly 5,000 behind his ticket, but is elected by majority of 7,000. Brown (rep.). for Congress in the Third district, was 3,400 as far as heard from, and it will be increased. Goodin (dem.), for Congress in the Second district, will have less than

Osborne's majority for Governor two years ago was 12,000. Last year, when there was no general and no State ticket in the field, the opposition carried the State by about 3,000 majority.

NEVADA.

A Democratic Governor and Lieutenan Governor-Woodburn the Congressman

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6, 1874. The returns from Nevada are still incomplete. Adams (democrat), for Lieutenant Governor, is

Woodburn (republican), for Congress, is elected. The republican majority in the Legislature on joint ballot will be from fifteen to twenty. The republicans claim the entire State ticket, with the exception of Bradley (democrat) for Governor and Adams (democrat) for Lieutenant Governor. No estimate has been made of the general majority.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

Causes of the Alienation of Forme Supporters of the Administration-All Federal Patronage Given to Carpet-Baggers-Congressman Smith on the Defeat in Virginia. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1874.

John Ambler Smith, the republican member of Congress from the Third (Virginia) district was in the city to-day. Mr. Smith during the last session voted generally with his party, but on some questions, such as the Civil Rights bill, voted with the democrats. Upon being asked the causes of the defeat of the administration party in Virginia and the South, he frankly declared that many Union who were strong supporters of General Grant were very much dissatisfied with many acts of the administration. The action of Attorney General Williams in the Louisiana matter had drawn of hundreds of votes in every State in the South. The Civir Rights bill had driven off as many more, and the seeming country had capped the climax.

The result in his own State, he believed, was due more to the practical proscription of all substantial citizens, native and adopted, in districts that had been republican. He stated as a fact that in Stowell's (Fourth) district, promising Union men than in any other portion of the South, there was not a single man fore the war. The same thing was true of Platt's district, the Second. The consequence was that scarcely a white man voted the republican ticket and very many colored men, who are fast becoming disgusted with carpet-baggers, voted openly the democratic ticket. General Grant is personally popular in Virginia, and if he would himself look into the situation of the people, I believe he would do the old citizens justice. Unless great changes are made in the treatment of Southern men, and that soon, there will not be a republican in Con gress from Virginia,

ANOTHER SCANDAL

Alleged Elopement of 'a Catholic Priest of Philadelphia with the Organist of His Church and \$100,000 of the Parish Funds-Bishop Wood's Investigation. PULLADELPHIA, NOV. 6, 1874.

Considerable sensation was created on the streets here to-day by the announcement that the Rev. John W. Gudemann, the principal of the congregation of St. Boniface's Catholic church, at Hancock and Diamond streets. opposite Norris square, in ity of the district formerly known as Kensington, had absconded, taking with him a large sum of money, amounting to nearly \$100,000, the funds of the church. The sensation was increased consid-Wittig, who had for a short time past pre sided at the organ of the church, had also disappeared in company with the clergyman.

Your correspondent at once sought the neighborhood of Norris square, which is in the extreme northeastern section of the city, and upon arriv ing found quite a number of people around and in

northeastern section of the city, and upon arriving found quite a number of people around and in front of the church. The congregation of this parish is composed entirely of Germans, and as this was the dialect principally used by the majority of the crowd but lew of their remarks could be interpreted. It appears that the parishioners have deposited largely in the country of the crowd but lew of their remarks could be interpreted. It appears that the parishioners have deposited largely in the church, and having the utmost confidence in Father Gudemann, he was intrusted with the entire lunds. With this money, it is alleged, he speculated, principally in railroad stocks, and, being rather unfortunate, lost heavily. Upon some of his investments made with the funds of the saying fund he received ten per cent, but paid over to the depositors but the legal rate, pocketing the balance. The richer parishioners frequently indorsed his notes when called upon to do so. Several of these notes are said to be of recent date and one or two came due vesterday. It is asserted that Father Gudemann was first detected by one of his assistants, when he minde up his mind to leave the city. His disappearance was first discovered on Tuesday last, when it is alleged he was seen in one of the railroad depots with Miss Wittig, about to leave the city. The party who made this discovery was not aware of the dilemma in which Father Gudemann was situated at the time, and, therefore, did not make known the fact until yesterday.

An investigation by the Bishop.

Bishop Wood was at once acquainted with the matter and set out to make an investigation, the result of which cannot be at present stated. The kev. Father Relliy says, however, that the defaication will not amount to more than \$15,000, and all people who hold receipts for any amount of money paid to Father Gudemann may come lorward and their loss will be repaired by the Bishop. Fasher Relliy further says that Father Gudemanus's embartassment is the result of the building of the how the

THE WHITE HOUSE INVALID.

Dr. Mosby Administers a Stime, 33 to the Patient.

CÆSARISM'S EULOGY

The Chief Mourner Upbraided for Loving the Corpse.

Senator Morrill Gives "The Most Unkindest Cut of All."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1874. Colonel Mosby met the President for the first time to-day since the election. Both being in favor of a third term they sat down and discussed matters for an hour. The Congressional candidate in Mosby's district, Mr. Barbour, who was to vindicate the third term policy, was beaten by General Hunton, a democratic member of the present Congress, who said the people of Virginia were unconditionally opposed to a third term. But this did not discourage the President nor his Virginia visitor. Both agreed that Casarism had nothing to do with the result, and His Excellency was more convinced than ever of the policy of keeping silent.

"Why," said the aspirant for perpetual Presidential honors, "look at the late of Ellis H. Reperts, the only man in the Utica Convention who denounced a third term! He was beaten; badly beaten. Again, behold the fate of Governor Dix What good did his disclaimer do him? Where is Pennsylvania, with its republican opposition to the the third term? Numbered with the democracy; while South Carolina, which through its republicat State Convention, imprudently, though sincerely, indorsed the third term, is preserved!"

These were strange words, indeed, from one who thought it would be exceedingly indecorous a few days ago to take any notice of the newspaper sen-A QUESTIONABLE CONDOLENCE.

The President's conversation with Mosby is only repetition of his brief discussion with Senator Morrill, of Vermont, yesterday. The Senator knew of no better place to shed tears than in the Executive Mansion, and he plaintively expressed himself to the President substantially thus :-

"If you had only said at the right time you were not an aspirant for a third term, that you didn't expect it, didn't want it, wouldn't have it, there is no telling what good such a declaration would have done. Why, Mr. President, as much as the people of my State respect you and honor your brave record in defence of the Union, they would not, could not continue that admiration if you were to seek what not even Washington or Jefferson would have got from their votes. Why don't you disavow the charges of the press? It may be that it is an invention of your enemies, but consider, Mr. Prestdent, what a fearful power the press is at all times, and now quickly the cry of a third term would cease if you were only to declare yourself against it."

To all this pathos the President smiled and re-

"It is only a newspaper sensation, and what does it amount to ?"

The Senator left the house with the conviction that he wants a third term, but with the stronger to your correspondent some time ago and published in the Herald's roll call was correct: "Common sense has settled it if the constitution has not."

MOSBY'S PATRIOTIC ACRIEVEMENTS. But to return to Mosby. There are those who think and say in the President's presence that his friendship for the notorious raider on sutler wagons and straggling soldiers does not inspire respect among the soldier element of the Union army. The President replies by appointing additional friends of Mosby to office, of which fact the Colonel to-day had substantial evidence. More than that, the President intends visiting Colonel dosby at his home in Warrenton in a few days. This shows how much President Grant cares to

public opinion and the voice of the press. CAESARISM HARMLESS, AFTER ALL. Judge Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, who presided over the Convention which last nominated Grant, says he goes not believe five hundred voters on Tuesday last thought of the third term. Hard times, scarcity of money and suspen work in mills, factories and workshops had more Civil Rights bill completely revolutionized the be enacted there would not be a white republican in the South in 1876, while many colored voters

Ex-Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, agrees ment was as strong in 1872 as this year; but, as the masses will not think, experience is their only teacher, and what was predicted at the previous election has since been confirmed to the sorrow of

REPUBLICAN PENANCE BEGUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1874. The sale of cadetships is one of the matters to be investigated at the coming session of Congress.
Congressman Stowell, of the Fourth Virginia district, is charged with receiving \$1,000 for the last appointment made by him to West Point.

A POLITICAL MURDER.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 6, 1874. A negro named Diggs was jailed to-day by the United States Marshal on the charge of shooting and killing the young son of Judge Kiels, or Barbour county, on election day, and destroying the ballot box at Spring Hill, in Barbour county,

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Your reporter makes me say in my speech at the Manhattan Club last night that I "trusted we might get back to the doctrine of Jefferson Davis. What I did say is:—"I agree with your Governor that the sooner we get back to the doctrine of Jefferson the better." Jefferson and Jefferson Davis are two very different persons. Yours, &c JOHN P. STOCKTON.

THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. It is rumored that the result of the election in

the Fifth Congressional district is still in doubt. Commissioner Davenport's figures are said to show Judge Hogan's election by about twenty-six

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.

An immense crowd of people was collected last excitement created in the neighborhood by an as-sault committed on Officer Hogan, of the Foursault committed on Officer Hogan, of the Four-teenth precinct, by three young men. He had ar-rested one of their number for disorderly conduct in the streets and was on the way to the station house with his prisoner when the three others, who were with the prisoner at the time of the arrest, set upon the officer and endeavored to rescue their companion. Hogan rapped for assistance, and the officers who went to his aid succeeded in arresting the rescuers. On one of them was found a large sum of money, and the police were led to the belief or suspicion that they had not come by it honestly. All were locked up and will be taken to Court this morning.

INSURANCE BISKS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOV. 6, 1874. The Insurance Commission gives warning that f persons accept policies in any of the following companies they can have no protection in the State courts:—The Brewers and Maissers, of New York; the City Insurance Company, of Presidence, R. I.; the Capital City, of Alosny, N. Y.; the Grue, Pa.; the National Fire and Marine, of Philadelphia, Pa.; the Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, Pa.; the St. Nicholas, of New York; the deliphia, Pa.; the St. Nicholas, of New York; the Aliantic and Pacific, of Chicago